Special Report to the New How the Republican Campaign York Herald.

Government Commanders in League with the Revolutionists.

The Border To Be Turned Over to the Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our corre "spondent at Matamoras:-

MONTERBY, Dec. 20,
Via MATAMORAS, Dec. 26, 1871.

Despatches from Monterey state positively that certain government commanders in league with revolutioning will turn the entire border over to them. Trevino and Canales, Governor of Tamaulapas, are now consulting at

The attack on Mier is postponed. Queroga, in Monterey, has his force furloughed for five days.

Trevino's forces have mostly been given to Martines for the movement on San Luis.

Four thousand dollars arrived here from

Tampleo for the payment of the troops, but twenty-nine thousand are due. There is much discontent.

Strict orders have been issued against any goods going free from the Zone to the interior.

ROUMANIA. at the second second

- Allied Imperialist Pressure on the Danubian Government.

Foreign Interests in the Local Railway System and a "Daily Mail to India."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1871. The Sublime Porte, backed by Russia and Aus tria, is snarply pressing the government of the Danubian Principalities for a settlement of its railway obligations.

The Vast Interests Invelved in the Project. just now being brought to bear on the governmen of the Danublan Principalities with the view of forcing the Executive to a fulfilment of its railway obligations, appears, at first sight, to be a very of Cabinet strength on a subject is relatively of minor importance. inference in this direction is an error. Not only are Turkey, Russia and Austria England stands behind their back, slient and watchful of the result of their joint action. The plan of a tarough rallway to fulla is involved in the

In London, during the present month of December, Mr. Hyde Clarke, late British Cotton Commissioner in Turkey, delivered an address at the Society of Arts on the scheme for "a through railway to India," to a large and highly educated and wealthy audience. Mr. Clarke declared his conviction tha vastly increased British traffic with all India, ceion, the Netherlands and Spanish India, China, Cerion, the Netherlands and Spanish India, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand was "watting for us" (the English people) on the completion of a proposed line through Turkey—indeed, a daily mail

osed construction of the Turkish railways ne proposed construction of the rm in Servia and cars to have produced great slarm in Servia and among the other Sciavonian nationalities. The Correspondance Sciave asserts that such an event would probably bring about "the revival of the Eastern question, and that in a more menacing form than ever." According to report, the Servian government has already addressed an "extremely energetic foote to Constantinopie, in which it protests against the Turkish line of railway passing through Bosnia." This, says the note, can "only be regarded by Servia as a direct menace, as the object of the proposed Bosnian railway is, first, to exclude Servia from the network of the European railways; and, second, to serve as a stratogical line against Servia. The Servian nation of the proposed Bosman rallway is, first, to excited Servia from the network of the European rallways; and, second, to serve as a strategical line against Servia. The Servian nation is powerful enough to recover her old frontiers, but we wish all the nations of the East to rise from their graves. We wish for a free East from the Save to the Pruth. This we must achieve, and we can achieve it with united forces. The present state of Europe permits us to seize the moment for the noly work; but the time before us is short, and must be used earnestly and at once."

The article concludes by calling upon the Greeks and Roumanians to join the Sciavonians against Turkey, and not to cease their exertions until they shall obtain complete independence, in the meantime we learn that the Servian government is negotiating with financial houses in Paris and Vienna for a loan of 5,000,000 ducats (\$12,000,000), for the special purpose of constructing its own system of railways.

RUSSIA.

The Army Conscription Levy Rate for the Year 1872.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. St. PETERSGURG, Dec. 26, 1871. An imperial decree appears in print to-day fixing the conscription for the Russian army for the year 1872 at all men in every 1,000.

FRANCE.

President Thiers in Opposition to the Project of an Income Tax.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1871. President Thiers delivered a powerful speech in he National Assembly to-day, in opposition to the Acrying of an income tax.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prussian Military Pressure on the People of the Hostaged Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALO.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1871. The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the department of Ardennes, se of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops luartered there and the French people.

It is announced that the Germans are making a consum of the private fortunes of the wealthier citi-

ENGLAND.

The Holiday Feter Prolonged.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD LONDON, Dec. 28, 1871. To-day being observed as a holiday, the markets re closed, and business is wholly suspended.

ar thousand two hundred and thirty-six bales nerious cotton were tanded at Laverpool to-

MEXICO. WASHINGTON.

Committee Circulated Nearly a Million Documents.

Solicitor General Bristow Induced to Remain in the Department of Justice.

The Colombian Government. Its Debt and the Panama Railroad Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1871. outs and the Franking Privilege-Hew the Oracle is Worked in Washington-No Dearth of Applicants for the Labor and Capital Inquiry Commis The recent political campaigns were conducted so far as the republican party is concerned, by resident executive committee, operating from this city. It appears that they distributed, from June until the 1st of December, a period of six months. 256,000 documents, specially prepared for partisan purposes. These documents included speeches of Senators Morton and Sherman, Secretary Detano and Postmaster General Croswell, besides pam-phiets on national finances, the legislative record of the party, its relations to the labor and land grant questions, papers on the Ku Klux testimony, besides a variety of other matter. This documentary campaign beau with kentucky, in which State about eighty thousand copies were distributed. North Carolina received about ninety thousand, New York and Oble about account. New York and Ohio about seventy-five thous-Now Jersey the same, Pennsylvania about one hundred thousand. The whole operation is a curious illustration of how political parties are managed, and it must not be forgotten that all of these documents were franked by patriotic Congressmen. The democrats were quite inactive, not distributing more than one-third he republican total. The democracy also indulged in the luxury of the franking privilege. The President will need to apply the proposed

Civil Service Reform and Rules to applicants for the Labor and Capital Inquiry Commission. The author of the bill has alone received over one hundred applications for aid in securing appointments thereto. The Executive has had a number of appli-cations also, and there seems no lack of patriots willing to serve the cause of labor at a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Dispension with Distillery Surveyors-Rush Places in the Civil Service-The Syndi-

cate.
Commissioner Douglass is about to dispense with
the services of 300 surveyors of distilleries, and expects by this means to save not less than fifty thousand dollars to the government annually. The work of these officers will be devotved upon the assistant assessors of internal revenue.

Congressmen and others are making strenuous efforts in the departments to have persons appointed to office before the Civil Service regulations go into effect. The public offices are overrun with applications, but the disposition to follow the path arked out by the President makes most of these efforts result in bitter disappointments. In the Inter-nal Revenue Bureau all the appointments recently made have been by promotion, and two ladies have been given \$1,200 places. The highest pay of the just women employed in the departments has nitherto een only \$900, except in one or two instances, and this apparent intention to pay them a fair salary is much commended.

Messrs. King, Hate and Castlear, clerks of the Treasury Department and special bearers of Syndionte bonds to Loudon, have returned to Wash-

Assistant Secretary Richardson and John P. Bige low, of the Loan Branch, are to leave for this country on the 30th December, and the American Sub-Treasury will be closed upon that date, in pursuance of orders, matters being a little hastened by a disposition towards unfriendly criticism on the part of various members of Congress over the manage-

ment of the Syndicate business. Repudiaring Income Tax on Bank Dividen Several days before the adjournment of the Senate Senator Scott reported from the Committee on Finance an amendatory bill providing that al taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided rations, mentioned in section 15 of the act to reduce internal taxes, from the time between the 1st of Au-Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Nothing in the act shall be so construed as to prevent the collection or authorize the return of any such taxes for that part of the year 1870 prior to the 1st August, and assessed or collected at the rate of five per cent. The Committee, in their report, say it was not the intention of the act of July, 1870, to levy and collect any other or greater tax for the year 1870 upon the dividends of panies, savings institutions, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, navigation and slackwater companies, than was to be levied and collected for that

year upon other incomes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a com munication to the Secretary of the Treasury, says he is of the opinion that the amount of taxes paid or payable upon the earnings, &c., of the porations referred to for the last five months of the calendar year of 1870 is not far from \$2,000,000. The Solicitor General Reconsiders His Resig-

nation.

The efforts of the President to Induce Solicitor General Bristow to withdraw his resignation, alluded to in the HERALD some days ago, have proved sucsecond place in the Department of Justice, under Attorney General Williams, between whom and himseif the most friendly relations prevail.

Colombia Bankrupt. There is due to this government by that of Co-lombia the sum of \$107,000, being the balance of awards under the conventions of 1857 and 1864. No payment has been made since 1863. The Colombian Minister here wants an extension of time of four years. That government is represented as bank-Panama Railroad to pay their subsidy. It has, therefore, been compelled to suspend all works of internal improvement, cut down the army to 1,000 men, reduce all salaries ten per cent, and it is simply impossible for it to pay as things now are.

failure of the Panama Railway Company above alluded to was to pay the subsidy due by them to the Colombian government on the 15th August last and subsequently, while the abstract right of that government to hold the company questioned. Our own government will, however, according to the instructions at Bogota, expect that if the Colombian government should deem it advisable to hold the company to the literal performance of their part of the company to the literal performance of their part of the contract, that it will treeff be guided in forcing the penalty by a strict observance of the terms. If, however, that government should take a more liberal view of the contract, and should cancel the contract of 1367, as proposed by the company, this government, in view of the large interests of esteemed citizens embarked in the enterprise, would regard that course as a proof of a friendly disposition on the part of Colombia. It is not usual for this government officially to interfere in masters of contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign governments. There is no determination to disregard the rule in this instance. The considerable public interests involved in the matter, may, however, be deemed to warrant our Minister in at least making such informal representations upon the subject as may induce that government to pause in committing any harsh and premature act to the prejudice of the company. This course our Minister has been instructed to pursue.

The Tichborne Case in the Treasury Depurt-

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Tomborne case, in which the peoretary is saked to furgish him all the information

als possession concerning the whereabouts, in create months in 1851, of all registered vessels of It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the confestant for the Tichborne estates was a passenger on an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered of Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up ng others by the captain of an American vessel named the "Osprey."

O. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All of his papers are before the committee, but those of De Large are not, the attorney of the latter declining to file them, because De Large failed to pay the expenses attend. ing the taking of testimony, amounting to \$1,600. This attorney says that De Large has no prospect whatever for the retention of the seat now held by im, but that Bowen was clearly elected by the

BLACK KU KLUX

Outrages on a White Man by Negro Desperadoes.

Personal Violence, Robbery and Wanton Destruction of Property—Federal Troops Prac-tising Ku Kluk Outrages on Ne-gross An Unoffending Negro Almost Ducked to Death.

OHARLOTTO, N. O. Dec. 26, 1871. Intelligence received here from York county South Carolina, gives an alarming account of out-rages committed by self-organized armed bands of negroes in that section. A few days since, a little after midnight, a band of eight negroes, armed with muskets and pistols, knocked at the door one Henry Williams, the lerryman at Wright's ferry, on the right bank of the Catawba, in York county, and demanded admittance. Williams nad left home to avoid arrest, and Claiborne Smith, a young man staying at his house, was employed to attend the ferry. Smith asked, "What do you want?" the negroes replied, "Open the door and we will show you, damned quick!" He opened the door, and the oight negroes rushed in, using profane and abusive language. They cocked their pistols at Smith, made him go out, cut wood and build up a fire. Then they made him dance for them, hug them and acknowledge

THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY. remaining in the house about two hours, smoking, lancing and singing obscene songs. They took money, clothing and everything they needed, and, on going away, compelled Smith to go with them.

As soon as the negroes went away Mrs. Williams fled, with her three little daughters, to a neighbor's house and urged him to go back to her house, but he was afraid that the negroes would return. They did return and carried off more property, and then marched Smith on foot to the neighborhood of Rock Hill, some fourteen miles, and marched him about all day Wednesday and Thursday, finally taking him to Yorkville on Friday. They would not allow smith to speak to any one, and told those they met he was on a Christmas frolic with them. Afte staying some time in Yorkville they made Smith

committed similar outrages, and from thence to the house of a tenant named Lovelac and arrested a young white man and carried him off with them. They tore up everything about the house, snapped a pistol five times at the breast of a young girl and committed other outrages.

Later information states that the entire gang have been affected and lodged in jatt.

PEDERAL SOLDIERS KU KLUXING NEGROES In eleveland county, in the State of North Caro lina, the federal troops quartered at Shelby are practising Ku Klux outrages on the negroes. Wilson Doggett, a quiet, inoffensive colored man, bought a still, of 165 gailons capacity, from three of the soluters belonging to the command of Licutenant Howe. The still was taken from the depos building, occupied by the troops, and delivered to Wilson about half a mile distant. Wilson was cauleft the town, and they carried the still to Jenkins mill pond, some distance from town, and sunk it in the pond. The still being missed from the depot search was made, and it was soon discovered that manding officer, arrested Wilson, carried him to the pond, and forced him to dive for the still. They kept him there for some time, forcing him to dive frequently, until he was almost frozen to death—the day being a very cold one-and finally told him if he did not leave the county they would shoot him. Wilson has left the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 26, 1871. The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with B. F. Whittemore as chairman, has appeared. It makes nearly three hundred printed pages, and gives an elaborate review of the administration of State finances since the installation of the present government.

Regarding State debt, the committee declare that they cannot believe other than the fearful truths printed by the American Bank Note Company-\$22,540,000 - represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith or credit of the State, however unlawfully presented, has been pledged for payment. The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements swells the total up to \$29,000,000. In conclusion the report says;—"The com-mittee, in view of the atrocty of these disclosures, the work of the present ad-ministration—or rather a ring, composed of the leading officers of the government of the Stateunhes ttatingly say that the republican party, which elevated them to power arises mow ts condemnation or such treachery and knawery by as immediate and united effort by legislative enactments as well as by every other deliberative measure, to bring to justice those who nave prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperilled the trusts to them confided.

MISSOURI KU KLUX VIOLENCE.

Outbreak of the Klan at Marskail-Several They Threaten to Exterminate the Latter.

Sedalia, Mo., says that Christmas Day witnessed a preconcerted outrage of Kii Kiux at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of the negroes in the district. Patrols were placed near the town, and every traveller was naired and ques-tioned. All business was suspended, and mob vio-

tioned. All business was suspended, and mob vio-lence reigned supreme.
It is not known how many negroes were killed, but a man who left Marshai at eleven o'clock P. M. saw the dead bodies of five—two hanging by the neck and three lying on the ground. He also saw one terribly wounded, having his shoulder and away. At the latest accounts the crowd of armed men were starting out, and swearing they would clear out every negro in the county.

THE FLORIDA.

The Vessel Not Fired Into with a Blank Cartridge-The Spanish Squadron to Cease Amnoying the Florida.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, DOC. 26, 1871.

A positive denial is given to the report that the Spanish man-of-war Vasco de Nuñez fired a blank cartridge at the steamer Florida when she was toaving St. Thomas.

The Constancia (newspaper of this city) says that, orders had proviously been issued to vessels of the Spanish squadron to cosse annoying the Figida

Appearance of the Prisoner After Christmas.

Professor Toney and the Second Analysis of General Ketchum's Stomach.

Antimony and Arsenic Clearly Vigible.

Several Distinct Tests and All with About the Same Result.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 26, 1871. The process of justice waits but little on the holiday festivities, and at half-past one o'clock to-day, while the effects of the merry Christmas were still olinging to all those whose duties or desires R. G. Wharton for the murder of General W. Scott Ketchum, the Ocurt reassembled for the eighteenth attorners, a great number of witnesses and several apectators arrived by the one o'clock train, and upon their arrival at the Court House the venerable crier opened the Court in due form, and the jury were brought in, looking as though they had not suffered much from their Christmas service to the State. The prisoner and taughter had already arrived, and both seemed more secrewful than ever before. Their heavy black drapery brought to them an air of deep melancholy not heretofore noticeable, heightened to our imagi-nation, perhaps, by the bright and happy surroundings of the few preceding hours. Mrs. and Miss Netson, the constant and devoted friends of the Neison, the constant and devoted friends of the prisoner and daughter, were called home to spend their Christmas, but came down on the train with the Court and joined them in the court room, but Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Wharton's brother's wife, remained with the at Annapolis, and was, as usual, present in the court room. When the Court was opened the room was well filled with an audience of tadies and gentlemen, among whom were several gentlemen of legal and political prominence, showing that interest in this important case had not diminished, as Professor W. P. Toney, the chemical expert to whom had been entrusted the re-examination of the remains of the deceased in a search for polson, was to conclude his festilidedly, which had been broken off on fulfished yield as he had declared his finding of sulphide of antimony in the liver of General Retchmin. There was great interest manifested by the medical fraternity, a large flumber of whom had come over from Ballimote and Washington to hear the conclusion of his testimony.

PROFESSOR TONEY CONTINUING THE SECOND ANALYSIS.

Attwenty-five minutes of two, all the attorneys being manifested by the prosecution to proceed, and Mr. Revoil directed professor Toney to take the stand. As the Professor stepped forward to give the results of his four days' labor upon the stonach or General Ketchum every eye was fixed upon him and the mo. "aggr interest was manifested in every word ne spoke. Beginning where he left on on last Thursday, he said: prisoner and daughter, were called home to spend

Beginning where he left off on fast Thursday, he sadd:—

Taking the dark spots on the porcelain cover, the object was to determine whether they were arsenic or antimony; taking one or two of the larger spots. It ried their solubility in suphide of ammonium; the greater part of the spots dissolved readily; the ready solubility of the greater part would so far denote a satimony; the more difficult solubility of the remaining speck would denote arsenic; applying a very slight heat the solution was evaporated to dryness, giving on the outer edge of the evaporated so the uninstable color of antimony; the centre of the spot was of a light yellow color, part of it being inclined to white; this would indicate sulphur, probably from evaporing down the sulphur, probably from evaporing down the sulphur, probably from evaporing down the sulphus of ammonium or arsenic; adding now to this soot a drop or two of strong muriatic acir, and then, perhass, a drop or two of distilled water, I took an apparatus evolving sulphurented hydrogen, squeezed the delivery tube so as to let the stream of sulphureted hydrogen impinge on the solution of the spot, doing this until the solution of the spot was dry; the centre or greater part of the resulting holid gave the antimony color; now, then, viewing the spot with the microscope I tound around the edge of the spot the canaty yellow co.or of arsente, in exceedingly amality quantities—too small to be readily detected with the naked eye.

Thus the spot is composed principally of antimony, with a very probable trace of arsenic, some of the spots I retained on the cover; the's satisfied me as to the nature of the deposit; with one or two other of the spots I fried mirric acid to see if I could get the white oxide of antimony, but as I got no astusfactory result id in not try any further experiments on the spots; the cover and the spot as a botained if retained; that finished the examination of the spots, and I then took another part of the solution. Witness here referred to his notes of the analysis.

Mr. NFREIR.—Did you make those notes at the time you were making the analysis?

WITNESS—Yes, sir; while the experiments were in progress

System. Very well. We have no objections to your cereshing your memory from them; we may also want to examine them.

Withyse.—I took part of the solution to see if I could obtain a metallic animony precipitate tirst with soluturated by drogen; I got a precipitate of sulphide; washing this with distilled water I transferred it to a norelain evaporating dish; I then wanted to see if this precipitate was soluble in potash, so I added a strong solution of potash and filtered it into an evaporating dish; what was dissolved of the precipitate of antimony by sulpuretted hydrogen would be soluble in potash; applying heat to this I added tartarie neid; that would give tartrate of antimony and potash, or leave the antimony of about the condition of tartar emetic; dissolving Mis. and precipitate, mixed it with carbonate of suda and slencte or potassium, put it on a piece of clean charcoal, never before used, and, by a spirit lamp and blowpine, fused the mass on the charcoal; by the naked eye I could detect no metallic apots, but putting it under the microscope there appeared three or four snots which looked as if they might be metal; the reflections of light on some parts of the charcoal and some parts of the flux used would give a bright appearance under the microscope, but these spoats seemed different from those produced by either of these two causes; I put assicted a microscope, but these spoats seemed different from those produced by either of these two causes; I put assicted a microscope, but these spoats seemed different from those produced by either of these two causes; I put assicted a microscope, but these spoats seemed different from those produced by either of these two causes; I put assicted a microscope, but the spoats seemed different from those produced by either of these two causes; I put assicted a microscope, but these spoats seemed different from those produced by either of these two causes; I put assicted a microscope, but these is always and the precipitate of the with the same flux of the produced o

solution contained either organic matter or some coloring solution.

NTLL, THE NAME RESULT—POISON.

It was a deposit something other than a salt; dissolving all this evaporated residue with strong muriatic acid, and diluting it with vater, I gained a precipitate of sulphide of antimony, or what appears to be so from its color; it was not the bright color of tartar emelic which you would gest from the pure salt; but it seemed to be a from the color of tartar emelic which you would gest from the pure salt; but it seemed to be a supported by some ways and the sulphuretted by the seemed to color obtained in this precipitate was more like what I would expect to obtain from pure tartar emetic than any I had obtained so far. This precipitate was shown to Professor Wilson, who did not healtate — Mr. Struck—We want nothing about that. Tour own deduction we want.

Mr. STRELE.—We want nothing about that. Your own deduction we want.

Mr. Revell.—State no conversation with anybody.

Professor Forey.—After decenting the inquid from this precipitate and drying n, I weighed it is a traken glass, deducting the weight of the broken glass from the total weight to thained by the broken glass with this precipitate in it; the weight was 25 100 of a imilegramme; the quantity of some control of the want by the proken glass with the precipitate in it; the weight was 25 100 of a imilegramme; the quantity of some control of the would give four miliegrammes of suphide of attimony; that would give four miliegrammes of suphide of actimony to ter-suphide, which would have been only it had to operate with; that would have been of a suphide of antimony, which would have been of a suphide of antimony, which would be equal to about three or four-tenths of a grain of metallic stillnoop.

wou'd have been of a sniphide of antimour, which would be equal to about three or four-tenths of a grain of metallic antimony.

THE QUANTITY OF TARTAR EMETIC DISCOVERED.
As I took a little more than half of the contents of the larger jar, and if the remaining portion let in it contains the same, toe total amount of antimony would have been in round numbers from one-bail to three-fourths of a grain; another circamasance might modify this weight to somewhat, and that is that any coloring mater which was in the solution from which the precipitate was found, might be expected to increase the weight slightly; taking this into consideration I may be safe to say that about half a grain of metallic antimony may be considered present. I say 'may be considered,' because the part in the jar may not contain as much as the part i took, and may contain more; to this precipitate which I had weighted in the broken glass I added a drop or two of strong afters acid; after stirring around the filtric acid with a glass rod I obtained as a result a white espoat; a white residue insoluble randed is not other metal but this and astimous that would give the result; arsenic would not; this white insoluble randed is solution to the randed of the man astimony, and not soluble if it is thus; I nrst, before dissolving, evaporated to dryness the white solution in tartaric acid; it is antimony, and not soluble if it is thus; I nrst, before dissolving, and this solution of the white solution in tartaric acid; it is the spart into a clean result as solution of the white solution in tartaric acid; and the solution in tartaric acid; and the solution of the subject of white solution in tartaric acid; and the solution is the subject of the solution of the subject of the subject of the solution of the subject of

That completes my examination of the part of the contents which I had taken from the larger jay in taking the contents of the round lar, the smaller of the round larger of the round larg

of the terrer jar I examined, only I soticed in this enalysis the solution obtained was of a very light color after the distration, whereas in the first singles is was much darker; in the two analyses, while evaporating the continue down to concentrate it, the color remained light till toward the end, when it became much darker; the tast would have little bearing, if any, upon the anseence or presence of antimouy; the whole quantity obtained was evaporated down quite low, and to get a different value of liquid I added distilled water until it reached fifty outile continuers, which would be about an ounce or an ounce and a half; I took one-tenth or this southout to see if louid obtain spale of proceining trying by the same settled as before. I obtained very light, small spots, which did not seem to be as heavy as to weight as the others. These spots seemed not readily solube in suincite of ammentum; from the looks of these spots—as far as looks go—I would say they were astimony; there is no doubt about their being areally or an interest the colors of these spots—as far as looks go—I would say they were astimony; there is no doubt about their being areally or a color of the colors of these spots—as far as looks go—I would any they were astimony; the set is no doubt about their being areally or a color of the colors of the set of the tothe; that also would saidcate arsente or astimony; then pre-paring the bydrogen gas as it was coming from would sudicate arsenic or astimony; these preparing the hydrogen gas at was coming from
the apparatus into a solution of neutral nitrate of silver, and
the apparatus into a solution of neutral nitrate of silver, and
the apparatus into a solution of neutral nitrate of silver, and
the apparatus into a solution of neutral nitrate of silver, and
the silver was a state of silver, and
morning became rather a dark precipitate; from the hook
last night it appeared as though very time particles were loading around; this morning it was avident, and
there was no mistake about the precipitate settling;
I took three-fiths of the original solution and passed
autipheretical hydroge gas through 't and obtained a black
precipitate, or what appeared last night a black precipitate,
subjected hydroge gas through 't and obtained a black
precipitate, or what appeared last night a black precipitate,
with the black precipitate; now this black precipitate was washed with distilled water and
the strong mutafic acid was added, and the caulting solution filtered; the filter was washed, and all the solutions that
passed through the bittering paper relative; any administry
present would be dissolved by the mutafic acid, and would
be assed through the bittering paper relative; and yourse would be in
the resulting solution; now passing sulphuretted hydrogen
through this resulting solution; obver any supported by the solution of antimony—more so when the precipitate was first
found than afterward; these results induced me to say
that antimony is present in the contents of the smaller jae;
this completed my examination and experiments with all,
except the rug inside the tune and the silver solution; these
it had not line to examine.

HANDING THE PROOVE TO THE JUTE.

At the request of Mr. Reveil the witness passed the lid
apolited in the first the defended and every one present was trying to met a glimpse of the
these small round, red bog, broke Les seal, and took out
the small percelain cover apoken of, which was about two
inchances of

and every one present was trying to get a glimpse of the Feiolia of the Professor's analysis of the stomach of General Ketchuin.

After he had dissisted the exhibition Chief Justice Mill. RR and the prosecution had closed with the wineas?

After he had dissisted the exhibition Chief Justice Mill. RR and the prosecution had closed with the wineas?

After he had dissisted the exhibition Chief Justice Mill. RR and the research of the state of the appearance of the research of the first justice Mill. RR—He is at liberty to do so.

Third Justice Mill. RR—He is at liberty to do so.

Third Justice Mill. RR—He is at liberty to do so.

Third Justice Mill. RR—He is at liberty to do so.

The professor of the state of the appearance of the contents of the instance of the supplierable by suphuretted hydrogen, and also a slight canary yellow as an interpretable by an interpretable by an interpretable by an interpretable by a suphuretted hydrogen from the decomposition of the matter had cased any althoury or arsenic present to have been such as a suppley, after waiting for a time to have been such as a suppley, after waiting for a time to asked by Project of the sentiemen to come to the laboratory when I opened them.

Chief Justice Mill. RR—Have you anything more to state?

With Assi-I saw a statement in a newspaper.

Some little controversy here occurred between counsel as to whether the witness shoul is also what he saw, when M. Revell wait that he only wanted to correct a misstatement which had no bearing on the case.

The if linear was allowed to go on, when he stated that he only desired to state that he do not been an analytical since 180, as stated, but had made it a professor on since 1865.

The included with he witness, and as they have included with the witness, and as they have included with the owner of the state are on hand and will depit upon the stand.

At half-past three Chief Justice Miller ordered the Court to be adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, when the cross-examination of Professor Tonry

OBITÜÄRY.

Jacob Barker, Broker and Financier. Jacob Barker, the well known American finan-cler and money broker died in Philadelphia yester-

Mr. Barker was ninety three years of age. He enjoyed an almost world-wide reputation on account of his tact, skill and general judgment in the exercise of the peculiar professional ability which he

Jacob Barker was born at Swan Island, Kennebe county, Matue, on the 7th of December, in the year 1779. He descended, by his mother's side of the family, from the same stock as Doctor Franklin, to whom, in his very proudest moments, he was ever glad to claim a certain family resemblance. Mrs. Barker, his mother, was of a Quaker family in Nanmunion of the Friends, to which, as to the unpro tending style of dress costume of the society, he adhered for very many years. When he was sixteen years old he was set adrift in the world; left "lord of himself," which has been to many of his age "neritage of woe."

ment with Isaac Hicks, a commission merchant in this city. He was bright, active, intelligent and venturesome in speculation. Commending to trade on his own account, in a small way, he realized before the attainment of his majority so much mone that when he arrived at the age of twenty-oneperiod of five years from his reaching New Yorkne was in possession of four ships and a brig, and had his notes regularly discounted at the United States Bank. Mr. Barker married Elizabeth, daugnter of Thomas Hazard, of New York, on the 27th of

States Bank. Mr. Barker married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hazaro, of New York, on the 27th of August, in the year 1801. Sitting at his wedding dinner, in company with Mr. Henry Dewees, for whom he had endorsed beavily, news was brought to Barker of the failure of both. He passed the letter over to Dewees, had "the pleasure of wine with him," and took no further notice of the matter. He soon afterwards entered into a contract with the American government for a supply of oil. He was then doing a large shipping business. In this line he received the consignment of the first steam engine used on the North River.

The war with Great Britain breaking out Mr. Barker took the democratic side in politics. He pledged himself to raise a loan of \$5,000,000 for the use of the United States government. He made one of the Building Committee which was appointed to supervise the erection of the old Tammany Hall, and took part in the first meetings held within its waits. He lost many—all, we between of his ships during the progress of the war with England. Fursuing his political career, he became State Senator from New York. Sitting in this capacity in the Court of Errors, he delivered an opinion in opposition to that of Chancellor Kent in an insurance case. Chancellor Kent

its wails. He jost many—ali, we beleve—of his suips during the progress of
the war with Engiand. Fursuing his political career, he became State Senator from New York.
Sitting in this capacity in the Court of Errors, he
delivered an opinion in opposition to that of Canacellor Kent. In an insurance case. Chancellor Kent.
held that if the master of the vessel "intended" to
deviate from the voyage as stated in the policy, the
insurance was jorieted. Air. Barker held that forfeiture should only follow upon actual deviation.
The Court, sustained Barker's view.

Air. Barker established the Union newspaper to
advocate the election of De Witt Cintion to the onlice
of tovernor of the State of New York.

He subsequently commenced to meditate
deeply on the mysteries of national credist
and expenditures. Keeping up an immense
outside business at the same moment he. in
the year 1315, established the Excanage Bank
in Wall street. His financial dealings with the
government were then exceedingly heavy. In
the Excanage Bank be commenced this career as
a speculisator in stocks, and assigned, it was said, to
become the regulstor-in-chef and principal channel
of the day lawored has amounted, and, as a 'old
speculistor', he came nearer (of its absolute realization than has occurred in the history of any one
individual depending on his own resources. The
Exchange Bank broke in 1819, Barker turned round
and made adroit and active use of
many other banking institutions chartered in different States. He thus continues his business operations and on such a large scale during many years
subsequently that he was thought to have control
of a great amount of capital.

The occurrence of some transactions connected
with the Norta River Bank subjected him to open
personal mount of the Grand Jury, charging him
with the order he was industed the subject of the points of the points
are a subject to the bank of the points
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and on the first proper of the poi

of intellectual labor and the Cesarth to ability of doing many important things at the same time."

JACOB BARKER AND GENERAL BUFLER.

The following correspondence will recall to the minds of our readers the fervent lectings of the shoment in the late war for the Union:—

ment in the late war for the Union:

BANK OF COMMERCE,

In obedience to the order of Major General Sulier, the bank will discontinue the receipt and the purchase of Comfederate States Treasury notes on and after the 17th mar. With all persons who have or may make deposits thereis, notes a special written contract, good faith will be kept and payments made as usual, pursuant to the term of such contract. Since the discredit of shimplasters this bank has issued to a very small amount, notes of the denomination of one, two, three and five doltars, more for copyenence of the profit of the state of the profit of the state of the profit of the state of the profit of the p

JACOB BARKER, Eq. 1—
DEAR NIE—This will introduce to your favorable notice Mr. Réward Pools, the overager of this place, who visits the city to search for some of our alayes who ran away tast night. Any assistance you can reader him will be recipreducted with pleasure should an opportunity offer. Yours, respectfully,

W. L. Adams, Eq., at the Hope Plantation:

DEAR RIE—In reply to your letter of the bith mai., I have to inform you that Mr. Poole leaves this day with a passe from the military authorities on his return with two of your secount \$60 to pay expenses, which you will, when convenient, return. The tree-lon with which passports are granted must convince all of the good faith of deneral Butter. Allow me, dear sir, to solicit for those delinied boys your cicensusy. Rindgess will have a much better affect on the which human race than severity. Very respectfully, your obsident servant, Jacobs Barkers.

HIS NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

A Union journal published the following remarks on Barker's notitical nosition:—

Mr. Jacob Barker's robot and the signey of an The Arker of the Second of t

Jacob Barker subsequently published ats remarkable letter on the subject of cotton and gold, and the relative relations of the two equivalents.

"Pale death" has beaten at his door. The once only brain of Jacob Barker is at rest.

Captain Benjamin Trask. Captain Benjamin Trask, one of the most eminess and popular commanders of the old line of American packet surps, died at his residence, in Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Christmas eve, where he has lived for the last ten years in rettrement. Oaptain Trask was a genuine satior. Years ago be tain Trask was a genuine sailor. Years ago hat trod the quarter deck of one of the crack ships of the old Collins line of packets, running between this port and Liverpool. He commanded the Yazoo, the Carrick, the Jamestown, Saratoga, Switzerland and Win. F. Storer, first class ships, before the introduction of steamers, he was the lavorite captain of the Dramatic incea neet composed of the Garrick, Siddons, Roschus and Sheridan. He was about the last of the old sea kings of the past, and his memory has been appropriately honored by mourning display in the city and from all our shipping houses.

SUICIDIS, -

Suicide of an Aged Wealthy Physician. Dr. Bbenezer Boyden, a wealthy retired physicism,

aged seventy, of Billerica, committed sucide on Sunday by hanging. He had attempted it once before, and often expressed fears of coming to want. Ad Unsuccessful Stock Broker Shot Himself. Pirrisadad, Dec. 28, 1871.

James W. Kennedy, a stock broker, shot nintee

yesterday in his office. He had been unsuccessful in steek operations, which is supposed to have unsettled his mand. His adains were found to be not Voluntary Death from Landamin COCORD, N. H., Dec. 28, 1871. George W. Batchelder, of Laconta, committed

suicide there last night by taking hadaum. No A Scotchman Attempting Marder and Suicide. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871. A Scotchman named David Flucker attempted to nurder his wife and commit suicide in this place on Sunday morning. She received three stab

In the breast. He stabled himself once. Netther are tatally wounded. Their troubles were of a Gomestic nature. Flucker is aged lifty-seven, and was for twenty years a longshownian in New York, in the employ of Williams & Gason. He says been as

Shooting While of Unsound Mind BOSTOW, Dec. 28, 1871. Frederick Sanberg, aged fifty one, committed suicide this morning by shooting. The act was caused by sudden derangement. He leaves a wife and family.

MURDERED ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Two Bloodthisty Sulcon Keepers Shooting Eight Persons. RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 26, 1871.

On Christmas Day a bloody afray took place Farwell & Lawrence, the keepers of the saloon, shot five persons, two of whom have died since, and two more are mortally wounded. One of the victims was Farwell's son, eight year's of age. The affair oreates intense ex-citement. Farwell and Lawrence are under arrest.

THE YOUNGEST BURGLAR IN JERSEY.

Neck, near Trenton, was caught on Christmas night atte ing to enter Kane's cigar store in Perry street, Trenton. had bored were notes in the Boor with an augus which a had stolen from James Meredith's shop in the same street. The burglar, when taken to the police office, said he mean to get into the store. He alleged that he had worked for Dr Cooper, in Trenton, and that gentleman testified, that after the thert of a coat and a horse brush the young Jack Shop herd, who is only sowenteen years of age, left his employ. The prisoner was fully committed for trush.

A .- For a Stylish and Riegart Holiday Hat

An Excellent Holiday Present for a Lady.— 4 Grover & Baker StWiNG MACERER. Salescooms 455 Broadway, 544 and 2,310 Third avenus, New York; 541 Fulson street, Brooklyn, and 124 Washington street, Josep Oily.

A .- Winter Winds Suggest For Cappa, the Cappa, the Cappa count is every description of for all the site of the cappa country. He was the cappa country for the way the way less in Silk Hats are mapproachable. Go and see

A .- The Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths, 98 Bargains in Eine Gold Jowelry.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FINE GOLD EARRANGS AND, PINE.

ETEJECAN CAMEO, GARNET, 40.

CORAL EARRINGS AND PINE.

GOAD LOCKETS AND NEOTLAORS.

SEAL RINGS, AMBTHYST, OAMEO, TOP AC. AC.

ELEVE BUTTON AND STORE.

HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, CLOYS FARTSMERS,

DIANOND RINGS AND STORE.

CHILDREN'S RINGS AND STORE.

GOLD THINBLES.

SEE PELICES BEFORE BUYING.

GOLD THINBLES.

SEE PELICES BEFORE BUYING.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY BEFALAND.

GEO.C. ALLEN, 31 Broadway, near FORGEOUTH PLOSE.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRIORS.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 341 Broadway, near Ser Diamonds Bought and wold,-tion. O. Alles

For the Holidays Swins, Carrel Goods.— The Swins Manufacturing Company, 28 Es as Fourteeasts strees, New York.

Howday Presents of Affection and Che Man's best gift to woman was the sewim area. Charter, and the best boliday present to a wife or a sister, at one nearer as the best boliday present to a wife or a sister, at one nearer as the sewim and the sewim and the sewim as the present as the sewim as the sewi

"Pike's Paothache Brass" Cure in One file-Royal Havana Lotter /. - The Highest Rates paid for Dunlooms, all Ris / of their and Shore. TAYLOR & Cit., Bank Ara, if Wallerran, Nor York.

Stein way & Son of GRAND SQUAFAB AND UPRIGHT PIANOR.
Old Planos taken in agchange. Hindrated outsingues systems on application. Warercoma Stein way Hall, 18) and tit East Pource at atrost. New York

The Best Hotelay Present A Sewir & chine, and the best sewing mediun to a "Fir renon" Union son are, New York, owner Fullon au, Jay street Rouklyn.

We mock & Ca., Hasters, 5' o ser Gener Sek Hate Sores , boltara; e ,ete' Son and Jameters